

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY JUNE 6

WALTER M. POMROY

Walter Pomroy is dead. The words may mean to the community at large only that a well-known kamaaina has gone, but they are freighted with deep and heartfelt sorrow to The Advertiser family, to those men and women, boys and girls, who have worked with Walter Pomroy, some for many, many years. The "shop" will not be the same with Walter Pomroy gone.

For thirty-two years, until a few weeks ago, Walter Pomroy was with The Advertiser, during the greater part of the time the night foreman in charge of the mechanical department of the paper. Editors came and left; reporters by the hundreds served during those years in the gathering of the news of the sheet, coming and going; printers joined the department, worked their months or years and went along their way to pastures new; the sheet changed owners, but through thirty-two shifting years there was always Walter Pomroy, serving his paper faithfully and well.

Those today connected with The Advertiser came to it and found Walter "on the job." He was the veteran to whom all turned; the one who knew at first hand, the history of the paper; of the days when the editorial rooms were invaded more than once by soldiers searching for seditious articles or for records of revolutions planned; of the days when crowned monarchs slipped into the sanctum to furnish news tips or editorial inspirations; of the times when conspiracies were hatched under The Advertiser roof; of the rise of the sugar industry; of annexation. Through thick and thin, through peace and war, through distress and plenty, Walter Pomroy remained, ever loyal to his employers, ever faithful to the trust reposed in him, ever diligent in his duty.

The fact that today all that is left on earth of Walter Pomroy will be consigned back to the earth may be of passing moment only to the public, but it is something which has cast this office into gloom. With us of The Advertiser the loss is real and personal. The elder brother of the institution is gone; an old friend and true comrade has been taken; a loyal servitor has gone to his reward.

THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT CHANGES

Governor Frear appears to have found the members of the department of education innocent and fired them by way of a caution not to do it again.

What else he could have done is a question. It is a fact, patent to everyone, that the board as it existed was in a continuous, running fight, within its own ranks as well as with a large part of the community. At the same time, the greater part of the criticism directed against the department came from those who either acted in ignorance, from personal motive or from a desire to be with the noisy faction. The "clean sweep" had to be made in the interest of harmony; whether harmony will result is another question. That the "clean sweep" is more or less of an injustice to those before the broom is as true as it is unimportant. Personal feelings must not stand in the way of the progress of the department any more than it should have had any part in the attacks made upon the department.

The report made by the Governor on the situation clears the former superintendent of all the charges of incompetence made and justifies the position this paper has consistently taken that the department under Mr. Pope was making substantial progress. That the successor to Mr. Pope is Inspector Gibson, who has been a consistent upholder of the system as it is becoming to be and a staunch supporter of the training system of the Normal school, is sufficient answer to the various and varied allegations made, officially and otherwise, against the departmental policy and the Normal school system.

To the new superintendent, so long as he remains in office, we extend congratulations and a hope that his way may be less stormy than that of his predecessor.

EUGENISTS TAKING COURAGE

Slowly but very surely the doctrines and proposals of the eugenists are gaining, the one acceptance and the other application in the conduct of exactly that phase of human activity where not so long ago it was considered almost or quite commendable to banish reason and to leave all to chance and to sentiment as the opposite of reason. More and more people are coming to realize the necessity of taking before entering into the most important of social relations certain precautions once unthought-of—precautions which, when the eugenists first suggested them, were either denounced as disgraceful or impious or ridiculed as absurd or unnecessary.

It is a notable fact, says the New York Times, that clergymen are the leaders in proving sincere belief in the principles which have developed from the observations of the Galton school and the more definite and accurate deductions of the Mendelians. Hardly a week passes that the news does not include the announcement of some minister that he will solemnize no more marriages of the would-be parties to which do not present assurances from competent authority of their fitness to assume the responsibilities hitherto always, and still usually, undertaken in lightness and ignorance.

It is, of course, as showing a tendency, rather than as accomplishing results, that these announcements are important and significant. Whoever will can still get married, anywhere, regardless of the consequences to themselves and others, and the ending of this dangerous facility seems remote, but progress is really making, and the leaders of it are of a quality to vindicate the innovation from the charges formerly supposed to be a sufficient answer to its advocates.

At any rate, not much more will be heard about the imagined and assumed extension of "stock farm methods" to human beings. That phrase has been as effective, and with as little reason, against the eugenists as was the refusal to believe that men are descended from monkeys—which no Darwinian ever asserted—against the evolutionists. Well as it is that clergymen should accept and heed eugenic truths, and better still as it will be when the State acts upon them, as it must, sooner or later, best of all would be such a wide spreading of information and intelligence among the public that no compulsion of any

"Princeton Was Never Like This!"



—Los Angeles Times

World's Mysteries---Where Was Cromwell Buried?

Macaulay, in his "History of England," says regarding Oliver Cromwell: "It has often been affirmed, but with little reason, that Oliver Cromwell died at a time fortunate for his renown, and that, if his life had been prolonged, it would probably have closed amid disgraces and disasters. It is certain that he was, to the last, honored by his soldiers, obeyed by the whole population and dreaded by all foreign powers; that he was laid among the ancient sovereigns of England with funeral pomp such as London had never before seen." Later on in the same volume the historian says: "The rapid decomposition of Cromwell's corpse was ascribed by many to a deadly poison administered in his medicine."

Macaulay doubts the poison theory. In spite of this there seems to have been some mystery in the suddenness of the death of the Protector and still more so in the burial. Writers with a considerable amount of authority have affirmed that the Cromwell funeral in Westminster Abbey was a mock one and that Oliver was buried near his daughter, Mrs. Claypole, in Northamptonshire.

Shortly after Cromwell's death, it will be remembered, came the Restoration, and in a mean revenge the body of Cromwell was torn from its sanctuary together with that of Ireton and Bradshaw, two of his generals, and exposed upon the gallows at Tyburn. An historian speaks of the bodies as the "odious carcases." Was the public able to recognize the countenance of a man who had been dead so many years? Was the body that was exposed at Tyburn that of Cromwell? Even Macaulay speaks of the "rapid decomposition of the corpse."

One writer contended Cromwell was buried in the Thames, and Oldmixon says, "The deepest part of the Thames was selected." Embalmed by Bates and immediately afterward buried—the question is, where?

kind would be necessary. For that the millennium will probably have to be awaited. Yet, without any laws to forbid, the unfitness of certain marriages once common has become obvious to so many that they are almost unknown.

All the world's a stage, and it's a continuous performance, at that.

SKIRTS.

Somewhere back in the fading past, says the Indianapolis News, reminiscently, a voice of protest was raised against the short skirt. Immodest said one; pretty, said another; economical, said a third; thoroughly sanitary and convenient, said a fourth. So the short skirt bore up in spite of adverse criticism and managed after a time to live down the bad impression that it had made at first. That is a peculiar thing about skirts. They always create some sort of impression, and as that was probably what all were designed for they may therefore be said to have succeeded. The short skirt, curious as was the discussion it aroused, had a comparatively short day of notoriety. The newer and more striking models of laced and tube came along to engross public attention.

Why is a tight skirt? No one knows exactly. Many people think they know—but, then, opinions are just opinions and nothing more. To remember the troublous days of the short skirt is to think that article of dress fortunate in comparison with the tight skirt. Doubtless it has its uses and its beauty, but when ear steps, mud puddles and outings are taken into consideration it also has its drawbacks. Consider this protest heard at a recent meeting of Adirondack guides:

"The Complete History of England" is the authority for another place of burial and presents some facts that seem reasonable. From this source it is learned that the friends of Cromwell, appreciating that there was likely to be a change in the ruling powers, desired that his body should be deposited in a greater place of safety than Westminster, and therefore selected the battle field of Naseby.

Barkstead, the lieutenant of the Tower, was a great confidant of Cromwell, and among other of his confidants at the time of his illness desired to know where he was to be buried. To this inquiry the Protector answered: "Where I obtained the greatest victory and glory, and as night the spot as could be guessed where the heat of the action was."

Barkstead is thus quoted: "At midnight, soon after his death, the body, being embalmed and wrapped in a leaden coffin, was in a hearse conveyed to said field. That being come to the field they found about the midst of it a grave dug about nine feet deep, with the green sod carefully laid on one side and the mold on the other, in which the coffin being put, the grave was instantly filled up, and the green sod laid exactly flat upon it, care being taken that the surplus mold should be clean removed. That soon after the like care was taken the ground was ploughed up and it was sowed successfully with corn."

Henry Lockinge, a curate of Naseby, in a paper entitled "Historical Gleanings on the Memorable Field of Naseby," published in 1830, says: "I have been able to adduce evidence, apparently satisfactory, which leaves the Protector's remains slumbering uncommemorated beneath the turf of Naseby Field."

I had one of them city wimmin out'n a boat with me, and she had on one of them there skirts that fitted her like an umbrella wrapper. And what happens? She stands up to step out of the boat, and this blame skirt of hers is so narrow she can't step out more'n 'bout five inches, so she loses her balance and plops into the lake, and I had to jump in after her. So from the exigencies of the tight skirt came its remarkable progeny—the "slashed skirt." Slashed skirts are of various kinds, but none may be said to be commonplace. They were the natural outcome of the tight skirt, although their precise origin is somewhat a matter of doubt. By some it is said that a modiste had an archaic model of a tight skirt and wished to sell it. So she slit up the seam and put some straps across the gash and sold it for twice the original price. Others say the production was a simple discovery made while the wearer of a tight model endeavored to take a bigger step than the hem allowed. "The rent was made a slash and the slash made a new gown."

But the Chicago dressmakers will not have it. They "stand unalterably opposed" to the slash skirt. The short skirt was bad enough, to be sure, and the tight skirt a little worse, but when it comes to making a cross between a short skirt and a tight one they refuse to follow the leader. They felt so indignant about it the other day that they adopted resolutions "rebuting" the slash skirt. One designer said some bitter things about American clothes, but they are probably near the truth. "The Parisian contempt for the American," he said, "would make the ears of the so-called American smart dressmakers shrivel up." Parisian modistes look upon America as "Boobland."

\$2,000 FOR YEAR'S RENT IS ESTIMATE OF CABINET

Marshall Hunting for Home for About \$1800—Will Live Within Salary.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Vice-President Marshall and several members of the cabinet today said, regarding the adequate rental of a public official in Washington should pay, that estimation should be eliminated and that \$2000 a year was a fair price for a home. Vice-President Marshall, who intends while in Washington to live on his salary, declared that \$1800 a year was his idea of the maximum that should be expended for an unfurnished house. Secretary of State Bryan, on whom falls the brunt of the entertaining, is already paying \$4000 a year for his home here.

His Salary Enough to Spend. "My view of the matter," said the Vice-President, "is that personally I do not desire to be regarded as criticizing another man who may spend more for his living expenses than I do, but I am determined that I will live on my salary while I am in this city. During the special session Mrs. Marshall and myself have been searching for a home suitable to our purpose and renting for a sum within our means."

"This is the way I have always lived and always shall live. I am a wealthy man my tastes would not change. It is not a criticism in any sense of the man who would spend more for his home; it is the gratification of the desires of my family and myself."

Has Not Found Home Yet. The Vice-President said that he had not so far been able to find a home in Washington which would meet his approval and which rented for the sum he has set as his limit. "However," he concluded, "I have not given up hope. It seems to me that I should be able to find what I want if I continue the search long enough."

BOYS ARE NATURALLY BAD, SAYS PROFESSOR

CULVER, Indiana, May 21.—Delegates to the assembly of Y. M. C. A. secretaries for Bowdoin college, said that, "contrary to the sentimental attitude on the subject, boys are naturally bad." He qualified his remarks, however, by saying they are bad, because they are selfish and do not realize that others suffer for their selfish acts. "But there is an element of goodness in the natural badness of the boy," he continued.

The secretaries were divided over a report limiting community work to cities of five thousand or more, and an amendment was adopted for a general community plan.

The negro boy question was taken up, and it was decided what the colored boy most needs is a pride in his race.

WANTED TO KNOW.

A little slim child was enjoying his first glimpse of pastoral life. The setting sun was gilding the grass and roses of the old-fashioned garden, and on a little stool he sat beside the farmer's wife, who was plucking a chicken.

He watched the operation gravely for some time. Then he spoke: "Do yer take off their clothes every night, lady?"—Youth's Companion.

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Advt.

DIAPHANOUS WAISTS THE RAGE IN PARIS

Some of Them Vie With the Daring Modes Current Under the Directoire.

PARIS, May 25.—After the brilliant colors in vogue till now, the reappearance of numerous gowns of soft shades, such as Nattier blue and pale lemon, which enjoyed popularity last season, proved a welcome feature of today's fashion display at Longchamps.

A distinct characteristic of the summer mode appeared in transparent bodices, generally made of the thinnest mousseline de soie, the only opaque material used being a silk sash around the waist. The rest, the sleeves included, is absolutely transparent—in some cases so much so as to indicate a wish on the part of the wearer to outdo the most daring fashion of the Directoire period. Rosetted tulle bodices with very short sleeves are exceedingly popular. Fashion experts predict that their vogue will increase as the season advances.

The mania for the new silhouette is showing no sign of abating. The draping of skirts is more confined, bringing the fullness from the hips to the front, so as to emphasize the straight line and give the "1913 stylish droop." The lower part of the skirt is now left quite plain, clinging closely to the figure.

The movement in favor of lower heels seems to be making headway. Very few of the fancy Louis XVI. jeweled or enameled heels, which caused a sensation by their extraordinary height early in the season, were seen this afternoon. At the same time the classic ethereal or buskins, laced high on the leg, are more fashionable now.

The general tone today was considerably more sober than ever before this year, which is interpreted as an indication that the time for the exhibition of daring freaks is over and that reasonableness is beginning to rule Paris modes.

Among the charming gowns was one dove-colored tussor with basque and bodice of Alencon lace, and a bolero embroidered with Nattier blue silk and silver. Lace fell gracefully over the skirt from the waist as far as the knees. It was shorter in the front than in the back, giving a graceful appearance to a simple but rich dress.

Another worn by a tall mannikin had a white soft moire skirt, gracefully draped over the hips a broad sash of gold gauze, on which was worked a design of roses in which deep violet, red and faded blue were mingled. The skirt was slightly open on the left side, allowing the stockings to be seen. The kimono bodice had rather a deep sailor collar ornamented with one rose similar to those on the sash. The bodice was finished with a jabot of Malines lace. The sleeves were also in kimono style down to the elbows, where they became tight-fitting as far as the hands, where they ended in ruffles of the same lace.

A curious model worn by a young girl attracted the eyes of the on-lookers. The bodice, almost in the style of evening dress, was of white satin broche with a design of small bunches of roses in their natural colors. It ended immediately under the arms, from which point the gown of dull white crepe de chine continued as a perfectly simple furruca clinging to the figure down to just below the knees, where a series of folds, evidently lined or starched to represent the petals of a rose, circled the skirt, giving the wearer the appearance of emerging from the heart of a rose. Dull green stockings and silk shoes, obviously meant to represent the stem of the flower, were worn, while instead of a hat the mannikin wore a tight-fitting calotte of pink silk simply trimmed with a row of pearls along the edges.

Shawl cloaks of all shades, reaching only to the knees and widely draped from back to front were worn by almost every woman. This was rendered necessary by the flimsiness of the materials used for bodices.

JOE CANNON RETURNS TO OLD-HAUNTS AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, May 28.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, former speaker of the house, is back in his old haunts as jaunty as ever, wearing the inevitable carnation in the lapel of his coat and with the same rakish tilt to the big black cigar that has made him famous. He is here to attend a meeting of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, in which both he and former Senator Cullom, of Illinois, retained membership after their retirement from public life with the incoming of the present congress.

The former speaker, who is in great spirits, already has taken occasion to gloat over the troubles of his former colleague, Representative Mann, of Illinois, minority leader of the house.

HOBSON QUILTS ORGANIZATION.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Representative Richmond F. Hobson of Alabama, "hero of the Meritists," tonight resigned as president of the Southern Society of Washington because the organization declined to adopt an amendment to the constitution admitting to membership persons from all parts of the country.

Mr. Hobson contended the proposed amendment would wipe out sectionalism. His resignation was accepted and Claude N. Bennett, chairman of the executive committee of the society, was elected to succeed him.

NO. Briggs—My wife found a white poker chips in my pocket this morning, and I told her it was a dyspepsia tablet. Griggs—And did she swallow it?—Boston Transcript.